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Editorial.—IN DR. ROTHROCK'S PAPER in the May number of the GAZETTE, page 205, fifth line from the top. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch should read $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In our next number Dr. Rothrock will contribute a paper in which he will contrast German and American modes of teaching.

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF BOTANY seem to be multiplying in our country. Western teachers have begun to demand opportunities of this kind nearer than the Atlantic seaboard. Accordingly, the editor of this journal has thrown open the botanical laboratory of Wabash College to all who desire to spend six weeks in such work, the term to begin July 6th. No sooner had this scheme been well started than there comes a circular from the University of Minnesota stating that a summer school of Botany will be conducted there, beginning July 5th. This school will be under the charge of Prof. C. E. Bessey, than whom there is no western teacher more competent. We are only glad that these two schools are too far apart to feel in the slightest way each other's presence, for the attractions would be all too much on one side if the element of distance did not help to counterbalance.

THE SYRACUSE BOTANICAL CLUB has had a recasting of its officers, owing to the resignation of some of the former incumbents. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. M. Rust; Vice Pres., Mrs. Still; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Chas. Barnes; Rec. Sec., Mrs. J. M. Rowling; Treas., Mrs. A. D. Fairbanks.

A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF BOTANY is being published in London, which will contain a classified collection of botanical works, including nearly 6,000 titles not given in Pritzels's Thesaurus. It is edited by Benjamin Daydon Jackson, Secretary to the Linnean Society. Orders should be sent to Dulau & Co., Booksellers, 37, Soho Square, London.

THE FLORA OF INDIANA, through *Compositæ*, has now been completed. This part of the work has been done, and well done, by Prof. Chas R. Barnes of LaFayette. With this number we give the first installment after *Compositæ*, the rest of the work being directly from the hands of the editors of the GAZETTE. Hence to them will hereafter be addressed any communication in regard to the Catalogue.

MR. JOSEPH F. JAMES, of Cincinnati, has presented to the Cincinnati Society of Natural History an interesting paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Indigenous Plants of the Northeast United States." It makes a pamphlet of 17 pages and brings together in small space

a great mass of scattered observations upon this subject. We occasionally need some one with sufficient patience to look over whole libraries of scientific books and especially periodicals and cull out and put together in compact form all that pertains to some one subject. It saves all the rest of us a great deal of time, besides giving information that would either escape us or be contained in books we could not easily reach. Mr. James has done just this work, and what is almost as important, has carefully referred us to all the sources of his information.

New Plants of New Mexico and Arizona.—*VICIA LEUCOPHYEA*.—Annual; sparingly villous-hirsute throughout; 2 feet high, climbing by tendrils; stems wing-angled, sparingly branched, slender; leaflets 6, linear-oblong, entire, mucronate; stipules semi-sagittate; peduncles mostly 2-flowered; calyx teeth subequal, as long, or the lower a little longer than the tube; corolla 4 lines long, cream-color, the vexillum purple-veined; style very villous at the apex; legumes pubescent, 8-seeded.

Along streams in the higher mountains of south-western New Mexico, flowering in July and August. Not at all common, and but few specimens obtained. Very distinct from all our other species by its pubescence and the color of the flowers; but the latter in fading change to purple.

PHASEOLUS PARVULUS.—Stems solitary from a small, round, deep-seated tuber, slender, erect, 3-6 inches high, neither branched nor twining; stipules ovate-lanceolate, acuminate; leaflets an inch long, linear-lanceolate, mucronate, entire, or the lateral each with a more or less distinct lobe on the outer margin at the base; peduncles longer than the leaves, mostly 1-flowered; upper lip of the calyx entire, acute, the teeth of the lower longer, lanceolate; corolla $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and narrow, deep violet; the linear legume nearly straight, more than an inch long, compressed, 8-10-seeded; seeds short-reniform, smooth, flecked with purple.

Abundant in deep woods of *Pinus ponderosa*, in the Pinos Altos Mountains, New Mexico, flowering in August. A diminutive, but with its large, violet corollas, most elegant species. The long peduncles are not rarely 2-flowered, bearing one at the end and the other an inch below it. The tuber is no larger than an ordinary hazel-nut, and never produces more than the one stem.

POLEMONIUM FLAVUM.—Stem 2-3 feet high, simple or corymbosely branched, clothed throughout with ample foliage, and nearly glabrous except at summit; leaflets from ovate- to oblong-lanceolate; inflorescence corymbose-cymose; pedicels rather densely villous, and somewhat viscid-pubescent; calyx cleft below the middle, the lobes triangular-lanceolate; corolla an inch long, campanulate-funnelform, yellow, with tawny red outside, tube very short, lobes rhombic-ovate, tapering to a sharp point and not at all rotate-spreading, their margin lightly undulate or erose; stamens $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$, styles $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the corolla; seeds many in each cell, scarcely winged.

Cold northward slopes of the highest Pinos Altos Mountains, New